

crime." A social crime is a crime against society, and all crimes are therefore social crimes. Such a theory as Labor's is worth just as much as the theory of "moral insanity," started many years ago in America, where it had no success.

The respectable papers in Paris approve the verdict, and the sentence of death which legally followed upon that verdict. The sheets that preach Anarchy under the thin disguises of Socialism, Anti-Semites, Social Radicals, and other more or less hypocritical forms of speech, think extenuating circumstances ought to be taken into account. They started an agitation for Vallant's pardon. Men once respectable and eminent, like M. Goblet, ex-Prime Minister of France, support this proposal. Socialists and Radical Deputies in the Chamber support it, nobody yet knows how many, nor what view M. Carnot, who is a candidate for re-election, may take. If he ever heard of Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, he might accept his fate as a warning. No man likes to earn the contempt of the best part of the community. The French Republic, just strengthened by Republican Senatorial elections, is strong enough not to be merciful to murderers, but to be just.

Martial law is doing its work in Sicily, and order reigns, broken only by the faint murmurs no longer meaning the general peace. Other disturbances have broken out on the mainland, but do not spread. There seems no longer any doubt that the troubles in Sicily were largely the work of agitators and Anarchists, not an irrepressible or spontaneous outburst of anger from intolerable grievances. They have signed Signor Crispi a chance of showing, not for the first time, what stuff he is made of. Had he faltered or shrunk from extreme measures, Sicily would have been in flames.

The collision between French and English troops in West Africa threatened at the beginning of the week to cause trouble. It was, however, so obviously the fault of the French commander, that the most Anglophobic papers in Paris perceived no capital could be made out of the disaster. The English press, moreover, discussed it with a fairness and moderation which ought to be, but will not be, a lesson to the French press. Further accounts are awaited, but there is no reason to doubt that the whole matter will be settled amicably between the French and English foreign offices.

Mr. Rhodes's two South African speeches have at last provoked a protest from his countrymen at home. His friends have warned him publicly and privately that he is trying the patience of the English public by his assertions of his own purposes and his talk about an independent South African Dominion. He knows it well enough without being told, but the reasons which led him into these veiled menaces of revolution are two: He had to consider African opinion as well as English opinion; and he knows, and it is known throughout South Africa, that if circumstances compel them to adopt separation as a policy, it will not be and cannot be resisted at home. As for opinion at the Cape and elsewhere, it will never tolerate undue interference from home in the settlement of any African question.

Sir Henry Loch, who is both Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner for South Africa, is a clear-sighted and reasonable man, with the courage of his opinions. So long as he interprets the Colonial Office to South Africa, and South Africa to the Colonial Office, things are likely to go smoothly. There has been too much serious difference of opinion between him and Mr. Rhodes. There will be none between the Cape and the Home Government so long as the latter allows itself to be guided by Sir Henry. The Cabinet is not likely to overrule its trusted agent, nor to prefer the judgment of Lord Ripon at Whitehall to the judgment of its Commissioner at the Cape.

If there be a danger, it arises from the Radicals, who in this, as in so many other matters, seek to impose their own notions on the Prime Minister, and to supply him with an outside Cabinet to remedy what they think the deficiencies of the Cabinet he himself selected. I have explained before now why I think this sort of pressure will prove futile in either Colonial or foreign policy.

The Gladstone-Balfour compromise has achieved its purpose. The Parish Councils bill was read the third time last evening, and the exhausted House adjourned half an hour after midnight till February 12. Meantime the bill goes to meet its fate in the House of Lords, where it will read a second time on Monday week and get into Committee a week later. That it will be amended in some points which its authors consider vital is certain. That the Poor Law clause will be struck out is probable. Nobody seriously maintains that the compromise agreed to for expediting the bill in the House of Commons hampers the freedom of the House of Lords. The bill will therefore come back to the Commons with amendments, with which either body will give way, and doubtful whether the Ministry would prefer to see the bill wrecked, and to establish one more grievance against the chamber some of them are looking to abolish.

Certain it is that the session cannot be much prolonged, for a new session begins in March with a large programme, for which the remainder of the year is too short. There is, moreover, a limit to everybody's physical and mental powers, except Mr. Gladstone's.

To repeat last year's experiment would be to invite disaster. Nor is it likely to be repeated, nor the year to end without a dissolution. Many Gladstonians believe the true policy would be to dissolve before the Budget is brought in. It must be a bad Budget. The deficit increases month by month. So do the demands of the Admiralty. A petition signed by ninety-four Radicals has been presented to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, praying him to frame a "democratic budget." A democratic budget means, to their minds, graduated death duties, the stopping of all imperial grants in aid of local or municipal revenues, and a progressive income tax. It is a proposal for a financial revolution. It is brought forward at a time when the necessities of the Treasury are pressing, when the period for disengaging and voting money is shorter than ever before, and with the certainty that each one of these democratic schemes would give rise to long debate. Its real object is political, not financial. In other words, it is an attempt to neutralize the effect of that increased taxation which in some form is inevitable, and an appeal for votes.

The Radicals have first, however, to reckon with Mr. Gladstone, whose financial authority is paramount, and Mr. Gladstone starts to-day for a three weeks' trip to Biarritz, again as the guest of Mr. Armitage.

The Unionist success in the Horncastle division of Lincolnshire is annoying to the Gladstonians, because it seems to indicate that the rural voter cares less than was expected about Parish Councils. They are too impatient. It takes time for a new idea to find lodgment in the brain of a Lincolnshire laborer. The truth is, the Gladstonians were over-sanguine at the start. They had a good candidate in Mr. Torr, though of an independent mind. He had been "nursing" the constituency for more than a year, and was deservedly popular. The Unionists had no candidate ready. There was no thought of Mr. Stanhope's death. Lord Willoughby d'Eresby had family influence to help him, but not much else, except the attachment of the constituency to Unionist principles. But he has increased the Unionist vote, and the Unionist majority.

For Mr. Torr, also, more votes were cast than for the Liberal candidate in 1892. The Welsh and the Liberators' attack on him seems, therefore, to have failed. It may nevertheless serve as a warning to other Gladstonian candidates elsewhere. Indeed, they are expressly told this morning, by the party organ in London, that they must swallow the Newcastle programme

whole, if they hope to find political salvation and seats in the House of Commons.

Mr. Sargent's election as an Associate of the Royal Academy is the tardy official tribute to abilities and achievements in art long since recognized by the art world of America, of France, and of England itself. His American birth may, or may not, have stood in the way of his election. His French training certainly did, and his individual originality did still more. He owes nothing to the Academy. His art education was totally independent of it. His methods are those which the Academy detests. His pictures were all hung on the walls of Burlington House, till the protests of press and public compelled the hanging committees to do more justice to this daring and unconventional artist. It is finally outside opinion, and not the genuine convictions of the forty insiders, which has secured Mr. Sargent's election. He is known, and does not want it, but it does something to lift from the Academy the old and frequent just reproach of hostility to all art and all artists not after the stereotyped Academy pattern.

G. W. S.

GERMAN FINANCIAL BILLS.

ALL OF THEM LIKELY TO PASS IN THE REICHSTAG.

THE CONSERVATIVES BELIEVED TO BE WILLING TO SUPPORT THEM—DR. MIQUEL'S ANGER.

REPLY TO AN ATTACK ON HIS PROGRAMME AT A PUBLIC DINNER.

RIGHTLY THOUSAND PERSONS.

IN BERLIN OUT OF WORK.

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Berlin, Jan. 12.—The intimation made in the Reichstag by Herr Aloys Fritzen, a Centrist leader, that the Centre party would not support the Government's proposals to place higher taxes on tobacco and wines was supposed to seal the fate of Finance Minister Miquel's financial projects. It was thought that the House would reject the measures without even referring them to committees for consideration. It has developed, however, that Herr Fritzen spoke without the authority of the Centrist faction, led by Dr. Lieber, who have decided to support in a modified form the proposals made by Dr. Miquel. An unexpected change in the tactics of the Conservatives will also contribute to the ultimate success of Dr. Miquel's plans. The Finance Minister appears to have effected an arrangement with the Conservative leaders, who have now dropped their attitude of hostility to the Government, and assumed a neutral position. This is taken to be a promise to their acceptance of the taxation measures.

The Reichstag has now four great measures on its hands. The first of these is the bill taxing tobacco, the second, the bill taxing wines; the third, the bill taxing checks and bourse transactions, and the fourth, Dr. Miquel's general financial reform measures.

A French news agency has disseminated throughout Europe a report that Dr. Miquel at the recent Parliamentary dinner expressed the conviction that the Reichstag would reject all these proposals, and that the dissolution of the House was inevitable. As a matter of fact, Chancellor von Caprivi and Dr. Miquel have every reason to rely on the passage of the Government bills in their regular sequence. The "North German Gazette" has given an official denial to the report of the agency referred to.

There has undoubtedly been infused into the debates in the Reichstag an unusual number of personal animosities. Outside the House the character of the discussion has been still more venomous. An instance of this was an incident which occurred at the inaugural dinner of the Congress of German Chambers of Commerce, given last night at the Kaiserhof. The Mayence delegate to the Congress, Comptroller Michel, in proposing a toast to the Ministers, began an attack on Dr. Miquel, who was seated opposite to him. He alluded to the proposed financial plans as the ruin of the Empire and destructive of industry, and declared that the Government's schemes showed no knowledge of the conditions necessary to prosperous trade.

Dr. Miquel arose and said angrily: "I am the guest of the Congress at this dinner. If you insult me, you insult to leave me in my place. It is not sufficient that I am blackballed in the Reichstag. Do you think it a pleasure to be Finance Minister? I have therefore left the Congress to-day." The incident was much commented upon in the journals of the Reichstag as showing that Dr. Miquel is assured of the success of his projects.

The progress of the tobacco tax debate affords similar indications. Herr Eduard, a member of the Reichstag, said to-day that if the Tobacco Tax bill should be rejected he would propose that an import duty of sixty marks be placed on tobacco. He added that he was certain such a measure would get a majority. Baron von Riedel, Bavarian Minister of Finance, emphasized his declaration that the Government unreservedly endorsed the Tobacco Tax bill because it answered the interests of the single States, while the Imperial Government was asked to take a decrease in the consumption of tobacco, it would increase industry by checking the smoking habit, which enforced character, and this would save counteract and overbalance the temporary loss of revenue.

While the debate is proceeding, Dr. Miquel's agents are actively lobbying to get the measure rejected by a coalition.

The police statistics of Berlin show that there are 80,000 persons out of work here. On these idle people many others are dependent. The situation in trade affects everybody in one way or another. This is shown by the income tax. While the number of such taxpayers has risen by 42,571, the total yield from this source is 1,574,717 marks under the return for the last fiscal year. Even amusements languish. The beautiful theatre in Unter den Linden, where the Chicago Fair had run for 300 nights, is now in the hands of the sheriff.

The following Americans have registered at the office of the Consul-General here: Francis Jackson, of New York; Miss Mary Decker, of Philadelphia; and R. P. Parker, Dr. Bond Coleman and Mrs. Coleman, of Boston.

Theodore Tilton, the American Ambassador, will entertain Baron Marshall Bieberstein, the Russian Minister, and the members of the Diplomatic circle on Monday.

NO TRACE OF YOUNG WEBSTER FOUND.

Paris, Jan. 12.—The representative of the United Press today visited the Mother Superior of the convent of La Bourne in Providence, or Colombia, a suburb of Paris, to learn if any new fact had developed in the case of Edward Webster, the young American student whose family live in New York and who mysteriously disappeared on New Year's Eve. Webster's father, Flora Webster, is a cousin of Carrie Boothby, attend the convent school at Colombia. They both are deeply affected by the disappearance of young Webster, for which they have no account. It is the impression at the convent that the young man was kidnapped by some persons who are holding him for ransom. At the banking-house of Messrs. B. & Co., who it was said, had been authorized to offer a reward for the discovery of the young man, it was learned this afternoon that neither the money said to have been offered as a reward nor instructions in the form of a letter had been received. The money, it was added, was personally delivered to favor the theory that Webster was desirous of seeing Paris from a viewpoint other than that afforded him by his attendance at a religious school.

Broken Down by Grip

How Perfect Health Was Regained

"I will say for Hood's Sarsaparilla I believe it to be the best medicine in the world. I had a case of the grip, which left my system in a very bad shape. I tried everything I could find and got no relief until I took a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The first dose I took for the better. When I began taking the first bottle my weight was 127 pounds, the lightest since manhood. When I had taken the second

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

bottle I weighed 145 pounds. I owe all this to Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I gladly recommend." T. M. FORD, Justice of Peace, Shureburg, Ky.

Hood's Pills cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

LORD SALISBURY ASSETS

PARISH COUNCILS BILL LIKELY TO PASS EASILY IN THE UPPER HOUSE.

MR. BALFOUR'S ARRANGEMENT WITH MR. GLADSTONE—NATIONAL LIBERAL CONGRESS—PROVIDING FUNDS FOR STRENGTHENING THE NAVY—THE UNITED STATES TREASURY DEPT.

(Copyright, 1894, By the United Press.)

London, Jan. 12.—Unless the House of Lords shall disregard the compact made in the House of Commons and adopt an independent course on the Parish Councils bill, Parliament and the country will see the measure completed about the middle of February, and then will enter upon a period of comparative repose.

The denial of Mr. Balfour, leader of the Unionists in the Commons, that his compromise with the Government on the Parish Councils bill binds the Peers in any way is only a polite fiction. In theory the leaders in the Commons cannot commit the Peers to any course of action. In fact, however, no compact between the Government and chiefs of the Opposition in the Commons is ever reached without the assent of the leaders in the Upper House. Lord Salisbury assented explicitly to Mr. Balfour's arrangement with Mr. Gladstone. What caused Mr. Balfour to deny that the Lords must accept the compromise was the omission to consult with the Duke of Devonshire and Joseph Chamberlain, Liberal-Unionist leaders, who resent the agreement made behind their backs.

Taking advantage of the Conservative discontent with Mr. Balfour's concessions, Mr. Chamberlain is inciting among Unionist peers opposition to the passage of the bill unless it be materially altered. The clause placing London vestries under the operation of the bill must be withdrawn, he says; and the Unionist peers regard this proposal as highly commendable. The Archbishop of Canterbury will try to insert in the bill provisions keeping the parochial and kindred charities within the control of the Church. An attempt will be made also to modify the allotment clauses in the interest of the landlords. The Liberal-Unionist peers will lead this attack on the measure, with the covert purpose of destroying its efficiency.

The great question is: "Will the Peers dare to assume the responsibility of an attitude so offensive to popular sentiment?" It now seems more probable that, after much wavering, they will allow the bill to pass without essential changes. "The Spectator," after analyzing the situation from a Liberal-Unionist point of view, reaches the conclusion that Lord Salisbury will not risk another collision with the House of Commons, as it would impair the existence of the House of Lords.

The Executive Committee of the National Liberal Federation held a private conference in London this week, and at the meeting last evening decided upon the programme of the coming Congress. The programme of the coming Congress is to be the Liberal programme, with exceptional emphasis on the clause calling for the payment of members of Parliament. The minority of the committee wished to insert a declaration favoring a democratic budget. They wished to demand the abolition of the duties on tea, coffee and cocoa, so as to give the popular "free breakfast table." They proposed that the deficit thus created should be made good by an increase in the duties on spirits and tobacco of ground values. This increase they estimated at 16,000,000. The majority of the committee refused to accept these proposals, on the ground that the duties on spirits and tobacco are the property of the Exchequer with party proclamations while he was trying to deal with the present depressed state of finance.

Yesterday's declaration of ninety-four Radical Members of Parliament in favor of a republican form of government was the outcome of the Executive Committee's decision. It was part of a memorial which in no way pledges the Radical party, yet indicating what the majority of its members desire.

Reports from several sources say that Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposes to sell 500,000 worth of the Government's stock and stock to delay the extraordinary expenses of the Navy. These reports are incorrect. The plan under consideration in the Cabinet is merely to raise a loan on the stock. To sell the shares outright would enable France to snap up the stock and thus acquire a preponderant influence, which she has no long desired.

The Cabinet has not yet approved definitely the naval programme. The majority of the members of the Cabinet are in favor of building six battleships in the Royal dockyard at Portsmouth, and of building six cruisers to private builders. The Army and Navy Gazette says that two battleships will be ordered by private contract, and that ten cruisers and two torpedo boats will be built by the new plan. The only certainty in the whole matter, however, is that the Government will have out a large programme. The contract will be valued at 14,000,000. The new battleships will be ordered by the Admiralty. The new cruisers will be ordered by the Admiralty. The new torpedo boats will be ordered by the Admiralty. The new battleships will be ordered by the Admiralty. The new cruisers will be ordered by the Admiralty. The new torpedo boats will be ordered by the Admiralty.

Letters of assent to the Erie reorganization plan are being received by the Morgans in such numbers that the plan is sure of being executed.

The financial newspapers concern in expressing hopes that the United States Congress will not delay in giving Secretary Sherman's bill. The law the amount required to cover the deficit in the United States Treasury. "The Statist" says: "The rapid reduction of the United States Treasury reserve makes it urgent that the bill should be passed at once. If the reserve is allowed to fall to half of what until recently was considered the minimum, the position will become serious, leading to a general crisis of the kind in England. The credit of the United States Government enables it to borrow on easy terms. The loan could be raised immediately to replenish the reserve."

The sudden countermanding of the order for the meeting of the Privy Council at Osborne on Wednesday gave rise to the rumor that the Queen was ill. The real reason was, however, the American representative, who had been invited to attend the Council to demand her attendance. The Queen drives out daily in her dandy chair, and enjoys fairly good health.

Father Ignatius, the Catholic monk who pushed the latter lambent the way of the Holy Religion in England and America. When in New York in 1881, he says, he went to the Temple Mount Sinai, Dr. Hirsch told him, Father Ignatius says, that the use of the ark and torah had almost ceased. Such a house, Father Ignatius declares, is not a synagogue, but a heathen temple.

"Piel" says that two English noblemen will be associated in a challenge to race for the America's Cup in 1895. "The object of the Valerian, remaining on the other side, to compete in the America's Cup," adds "Piel," "and he is much to test her capacities against American yachts as to familiarize the crew with American social amenities, which differ vastly from those of the kind in England. The first effect of the polite attentions of Americans upon a simple-minded crew, unused to attentions of any kind, is overwhelming."

LOUIS KOSOVITCH'S MANY INFIRMITIES.

Milan, Jan. 12.—Louis Kosovitch, the Hungarian patriot, who was reported to be dying a few days ago, and who was later said to be in good health, has been attacked with influenza, and it was rumored this morning that his condition was extremely serious. He was attacked by Dr. H. and Dr. Bonino, a Homoeopathic physician, who thinks he will recover from his present attack of course, but his condition is so serious that he is in such a debilitated state as to require, in addition to his sufferings from catarrh, bronchitis, pulmonary and intestinal troubles, which he has suffered from since his arrival in Milan, a sufferer from asthma, and often has suffocating attacks. One of the effects of the influenza has been to render him almost blind.

Remember

That Nature provided you with only one pair of lungs. When you rack 'em to pieces and wear 'em out by coughing, you can't run to the bargain counter and get a new pair. Better take care of the old ones, and keep 'em in order with

Riker's Expectorant.

the only remedy that will positively cure any Cough or Cold. Only 60 cts. a bottle, and your money back if it fails. Of your druggist, or at

6th Avenue, corner 22d Street.

MELLO BROUGHT NO RECRUITS.

THE SANTA CATARINA REBELS DEMORALIZED BY THEIR DEFEAT AT ITAJAHY.

PEIKOTO AND THE BRAZILIAN PRESIDENCY—RUMOR OF A REBEL VICTORY DEMORALIZED THE MUTINY ON THE NORTHERN-TWO OF THE MUTINEERS KILLED AND THE REST PUT IN IRONS.

(Copyright, 1894, By the United Press.)

Rio Janeiro, Jan. 12.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs made this statement to-day to the correspondent of the United Press: "The fortification of Conceicao Island was merely an insurgent feat. The Government batteries on Armacao Hill command the position completely. The vessels which started out recently with the Aquidaua under Admiral Mello and were to bring back insurgent recruits returned yesterday without any troops. Admiral da Gama's secretary says that they did not take the troops aboard because their officers feared being overtaken by the Government dynamite cruiser Niteroi. The truth is, however, that the Government victory in Itajahy has demoralized the Santa Catarina insurgents."

"It is now admitted that Admiral Mello was ill on the Republic in Pernambuco. The report that the insurgents had taken Curitiba, province of Sao Paulo, had been disproved. Rear Admiral Bonfatti, the chief of State cruiser San Francisco, who saw the Niteroi while his vessel was calling at Pernambuco, praises the operation of her dynamite gun."

"Rio Janeiro has remained quiet to-day." Paris, Jan. 12.—The Lisbon correspondent of the United Press telegraphs: "The latest mail advice from Brazil reports the report that President Francisco's resignation is being discussed by the Ministry. His successor would probably be President Mello."

London, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Pernambuco says that a mutiny has occurred on the Government dynamite cruiser Niteroi. The mutiny was caused by several of the crew who had been drinking heavily. The mutineers were disarmed, but not until two of them had been killed. The British steamer Captive from Wellington, New Zealand, via Rio Janeiro, arrived at Pernambuco this morning. She reports that there was much excitement on shore, but that the mutiny was suppressed. The British steamer Captive from Wellington, New Zealand, via Rio Janeiro, arrived at Pernambuco this morning. She reports that there was much excitement on shore, but that the mutiny was suppressed.

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Biscay, and that twelve of those on board of her were drowned.

BRITISH VICTORY IN SIERRA LEONE. TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY NATIVES KILLED IN A BATTLE.

London, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Free Town, capital of Sierra Leone, says that the British troops operating in the interior, have defeated a force of 400 Sullas at Koina. Two hundred and fifty of the natives were killed. The British loss was slight.

MR. DALY'S SUCCESS WITH "TWELFTH NIGHT."

London, Jan. 12.—"Twelfth Night," now running at Augustin Daly's Theatre in this city, is the greatest success yet scored by the American manager in London. It is announced that bookings of seats have been made up to March.

Mr. Daly's production of "Twelfth Night" has made a profound sensation. Miss Rehan's enchanting Viola is her greatest triumph after Rosalind. "The Saturday Review" calls Mr. Daly's production "a dream of delight." "The Athenaeum" says nothing in which Miss Rehan has been seen conveys a higher sense of her powers, and calls the entire performance "a bewitching. The house was packed, everywhere at the matinee today and to-night. Mr. Daly's company is much talked of in the clubs and at receptions."

MME. TISSAUD WANTS MONSIEUR'S EFFIGY.

London, Jan. 12.—Alfred John Monson, the principal in the Adleman mystery, to-day made an application to the High Court of Justice for a restraining order against Madame Tissaud & Sons, Limited, the proprietors of the well-known wax works exhibition here. The company proposed to exhibit an effigy of Monson, who objects to obtaining any further notoriety through the death of Lieutenant Adleman. The hearing was adjourned for a month. It was reported that the first of his proposed series of lectures in the Prince's Hall to-day. Though considerable crowd awaited his coming, he did not appear, and those who had gathered to listen to the lecture went away disappointed. A soldier had advised him not to deliver the lecture.

M. CLEMENCEAU AND THE FRENCH NAVY. Paris, Jan. 12.—M. Clemenceau, Editor of "La Justice," resumed to-day his charges of maladministration against the Navy Department. He declared that the regulation three months' supply of food did not exist at Toulon, the great French naval depot, in March, 1893. When the stock which had been passed for use in the event of the mobilization of the forces was exhausted in May, 1893, Admiral Roussier, then the Minister of Marine, ordered that a full supply of provisions be always maintained. This order was not obeyed, and it was necessary for it to be repeated six months later. Th